(ii) At an existing stationary source that emits or has the potential to emit 100,000 tpy CO_2e, when such stationary source undertakes a physical change or change in the method of operation that will result in an emissions increase of 75,000 tpy CO_2e or more.

(4) For purposes of this paragraph (b)—

(i) the term greenhouse gas shall mean the air pollutant defined in 40 CFR 86.1818–12(a) as the aggregate group of six greenhouse gases: Carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.

(ii) The term tpy CO_2 equivalent emissions (CO_2e) shall represent an amount of GHGs emitted, and shall be computed as follows:

(A) Multiplying the mass amount of emissions (tpy), for each of the six greenhouse gases in the pollutant GHGs, by the gas's associated global warming potential published at Table A–1 to subpart A of 40 CFR part 98—Global Warming Potentials.

(B) Sum the resultant value from paragraph (b)(4)(ii)(A) of this section for each gas to compute a tpy CO_2e.

(iii) the term emissions increase shall mean that both a significant emissions increase (as calculated using the procedures in 9.1.1 of Rhode Island's Air Pollution Control Regulation No. 9) and a significant net emissions increase (as defined in 9.1.24 and 9.1.34 of Rhode Island's Air Pollution Control Regulation No. 9) occur. For the pollutant GHGs, an emissions increase shall be based on tpy CO_2e, and shall be calculated assuming the pollutant GHGs is a regulated NSR pollutant, and ''significant'' is defined as 75,000 tpy CO_2e instead of applying the value for ''any other pollutant'' in 9.1.34 of Rhode Island's Air Pollution Control Regulation No. 9.

[75 FR 82560, Dec. 30, 2010]

§ 52.2073   General requirements.

(a) The requirements of § 51.116(c) of this chapter are not met since the plan does not provide for public availability of emission data.

(b) Regulation for public availability of emission data.

(1) Information obtained from owner or operators of stationary sources pursuant to § 52.2075 will be correlated with applicable emission limitations and other control regulations and will be made available for public inspection at the Rhode Island Department of Health, 204 Health Building, Providence, RI.

[37 FR 10891, May 31, 1972, as amended at 41 FR 2232, Jan. 15, 1976; 51 FR 40676, Nov. 7, 1986]

§ 52.2074   Legal authority.

(a) The requirements of § 51.230(e) of this chapter are not met. Authority to require recordkeeping is deficient to the extent that section 23–25–13 requires only those sources with an air pollution control program to keep records.

(b) The requirements of § 51.230(f) of this chapter are not met. Authority to release emission data to the public is deficient in that section 23–25–6 requires that only records concerning investigations be available to the public. Further, section 23–25–5(g) and section 23–25–13 may limit the State's authority to release emission data. Authority to require sources to install and maintain monitoring equipment is not provided and is therefore inadequate. Authority to require sources to periodically report is not provided and is therefore inadequate.

[37 FR 10891, May 31, 1972, as amended at 39 FR 7283, Feb. 25, 1974; 39 FR 12350, Apr. 5, 1974; 51 FR 40676, Nov. 7, 1986]

§ 52.2075   Source surveillance.

(a) The requirements of § 51.211 of this chapter are not met since the plan lacks adequate legal authority to require owners or operators of stationary sources to maintain records of, and periodically report information as may be necessary to enable the state to determine whether such sources are in compliance with applicable portions of the control strategy.

(b) Regulation for source recordkeeping and reporting.

(1) The owner or operator of all stationary sources which have the potential to emit a total of 100 tons or more per year of any one air contaminant for which there is a national standard shall maintain records of, and submit to the Director, data on operational processes, fuel usage, emission, stack